# USE AND CARE OF BATTERIES

To ensure long life of your Battery, please follow these simple rules:

You will receive your Battery in an uncharged state.
For the first several charges we recommend that you charge your battery for approximately 7 - 8 hours.
N.B: Even though the charge light goes out after an hour or so, the charger still trickle charges for much longer.
Always use the battery until the Low Battery warning is shown in your viewfinder.
Should you only half use or half charge your battery consistently, this will reduce the life of your battery.
Alternatively, if you overcharge your battery, this can also reduce the battery life. Leave on charge for no longer than eight hours.
We recommend having a second battery so you can fully discharge one and still have a charged battery for standby.

SUMMARY:
1. Fully discharge the battery before fully recharging.
2. Charge for no more than 8 hours.
3. Store at normal room temperature.
4. Normal charging is approximately one hour.
5. All battery chargers for cameras purchased in N.Z. will charge from 100 to 240 Volts.

By following these simple rules you should expect 500 to 1000 charges off one battery.

# BASIC RECORDING TECHNIQUES

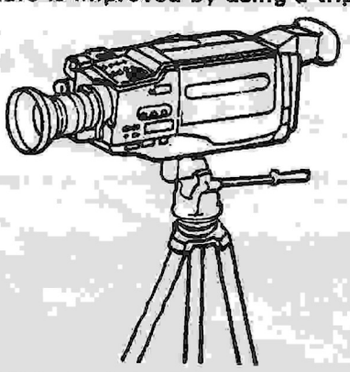
**With just a little practice, you can acquire the basic techniques for fine recording results.**

## HOLDING THE CAMERA

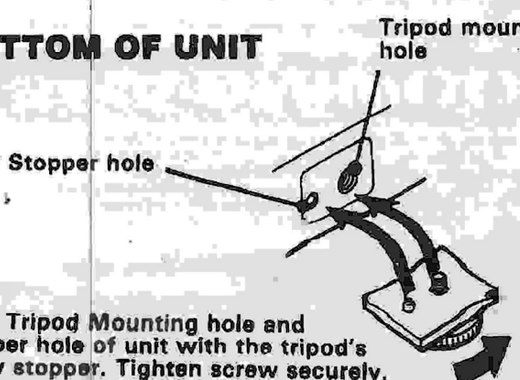
Usual recording posture.
Hold horizontally.
Have the left hand ready to use the controls.
Keep both arms close to your body.

## USING A TRIPOD

The use of a tripod is suggested in order to prevent 'jitter' caused by hand held instability, particularly for close up recording.
Stand-by picture is improved by using a tripod.

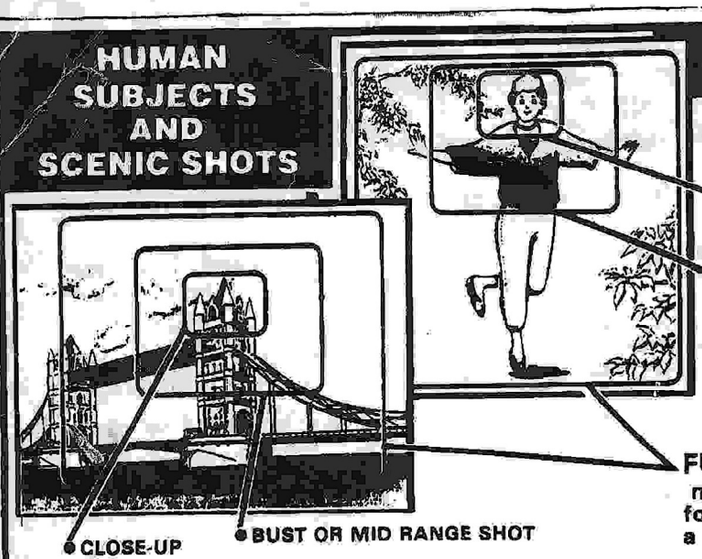


**BOTTOM OF UNIT**


Tripod mounting hole
Stopper hole
Align Tripod Mounting hole and Stopper hole of unit with the tripod's screw stopper. Tighten screw securely.

# BASIC SHOTS

## HUMAN SUBJECTS AND SCENIC SHOTS



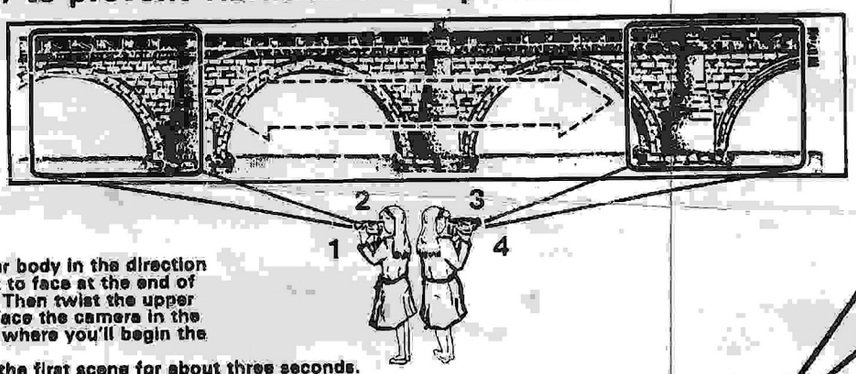
Effective angles and shots make your recordings more interesting.

- CLOSE-UP - effective for emphasizing a certain part of the subject.
- BUST OR MID RANGE SHOT - is the basic range from which you'll zoom in and out from for wide angle shots.
- FULL LENGTH AND LONG RANGE SHOT - most effective for showing the subject entirely; for showing surrounding conditions and to express a sense of distances.

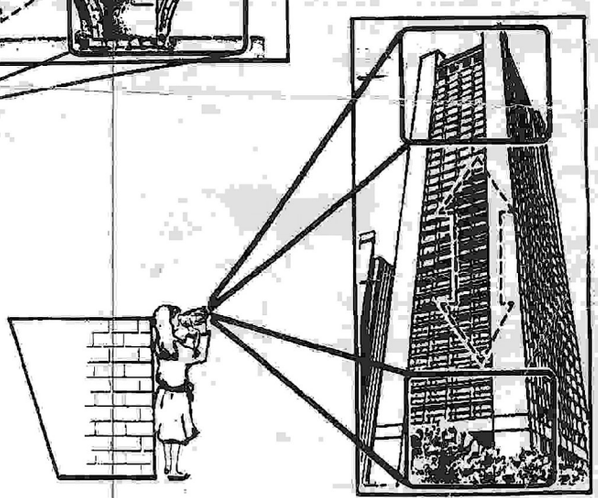
- CLOSE-UP
- BUST OR MID RANGE SHOT

# PANNING/TILTING

**PANNING - Moving laterally, to shoot the overall view and to express a sense of dimension. A steady posture is important for wide angle shots in order to prevent vibration of the picture.**




1. Fix your body in the direction you want to face at the end of the shot. Then twist the upper torso to face the camera in the direction where you'll begin the shot.
2. Shoot the first scene for about three seconds.
3. Turn your body slowly while shooting, until you are facing in the direction where the shot will end.
4. Shoot the final scene for about three seconds.



**TILTING -**

Moving up and down, to show the height of the subject.

**Tilt (pan) upward** - when you want to emphasize the height of the subject.

**Tilt (pan) down** - for a scene in which the subject is coming out of a building.

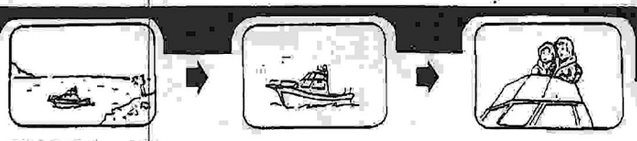
Tilting (vertical panning) should usually be at a somewhat faster speed than horizontal panning. Support your back to make shooting easier.

# ZOOMING

You may be able to change the picture smoothly from a wide angle picture, in which you can comprehend the circumstances and position of the object to the surroundings, to a close up picture of a special section of the object. When too many zoomings are performed, they tend to become unsightly.

**NOTES:**

- Vibration is more noticable in telephoto shots, so be sure to keep the camera steady.
- When using the manual focus for zooming, first adjust for correct focus at the telephoto setting and then make the zoom. The scene will be blurred if it is zoomed-in after the focus is made at wide angle.



**ZOOM—IN:** To call attention to a specific point.

**ZOOM—OUT:** To include a surrounding scene.